FRANCE.

Herald Special Reports from Paris and Versailles.

Preparations Making for Another Great

THE FRENCH CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

The German Line Extended and Weak.

Four Months' Provisions Remaining in the City.

German Officers Dread the Result of Another Sortie.

Von Moltke Apprehensive of the Formation of New French Armies.

Prince Frederick Charles Not to Advance Too Far from Versailles.

Bismarck Anxious to Destroy the

Republic.

The French Armies on the Loire to Resume the Offensive.

THE BELEAGUERED CAPITAL. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Recent Sortie Satisfactory-Weakness of the German Line-Another Sortie Preparing-Pushing Field Works-Depleting the German Ranks-Surrender Unthought Of-Four Months' Supply of Food Remaining-General Matters.

LONDON, Dec. 18, 1870. I have received letters from the NEW YORK HERALD correspondent in Paris, bearing dates of the 11th and 13th inst. From them I extract the following intelligence:-

THE RECENT SORTIE SATISFACTORY.

The letter of the 11th states that the recent sortie of the French army under General Ducrot was in every respect satisfactory to the besieged. It proved conclusively that the German lines are weak. The French are confident of their ability to break through the investing army at the proper moment. The active field army, commanded by General Ducrot, is in good health and spirits, and is well fed. It numbers fully two hundred thousand men, and is well disciplined, armed and equipped, ANOTHER SORTIE PREPARING.

Great preparations are making for another sortic from the city. It will be on a much larger scale than the first one. Nothing can be learned as to the date on which it will be made, but it is likely to take

PUSHING THE FIELD WORKS. Outside the forts the French works have been pushed forward with such energy and success that they have compelled the Germans to enlarge their line of investment, which has, consequently, grown weaker. These field works enable the artillery and sharpshooters to command roads which were At the same time it must be said that the German positions have been enormously strengthened, but there is a scarcity of men to defend them.

DEPLETING THE GERMAN RANKS. The reverses of the French at Orleans have been made known to the army and people, who have received the news with marked equanimity. It is generally believed that General De Pailadine's army. though defeated, has done good service in depleting the German ranks, and consequently breaking the

besieging force.

Such a thing as capitulating is unthought of. Every Parisian is armed, and the people, as well as the army, are in good spirits and confident. The letter, dated the 13th, from which a great part of the foregoing is taken, states that Paris can hold out for at least three months longer without experiencing any great suffering. It is true that the mortality of the city is large, but it is not enough so to create alarm. No epidemics are prevalent, there have been no deaths from starvation and but little actual want.

THE FOOD SUPPLY.

In the matter of food the situation may be pronounced favorable. It is true that such articles as fresh meats, eggs, fish and poultry are gone, but there is a supply of horseflesh for two months: of bread, wine and cheese for four months, and of salted meats and salted fish for two months. These provisions, it will be seen, will enable the city to hold out four months. By order of General Trochu the government has taken possession of all articles of food and wine. At the present time the entire population is supplied with food by the military commissariats in the same manner as the soldiers, and are allowed the same

GENERAL MATTERS.

Some of the theatres have reopened. It is beheved that the amusement which the people will derive from the drama will be beneficial, as it will relieve the monotony of life in a besieged city. Ordinary goods are still plentiful.

Numerous cabs are still to be seen on the streets, their horses not having been eaten.

THE BESIEGING ARMY.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. The Truth of the Recent Sortie-Ducrot Success'ul-The Germans Fear Another Attack-Demand for the Bombardment of Paris-Von Moltke Apprehensive-Bismarck Pressing the Political Movement.

LONDON, Dec. 18, 1870. I have received despatches from the NEW YORK HERALD correspondent at Versailies, dated on the

13th inst., containing the following intelligence:-THE TRUTH OF THE RECENT SORTIE. Your correspondent writes that the German ac-

counts of the recent sorties from Paris evade the truth in Important particulars. The French captured and held the peninsula of St. Maur igninst all the German attempts to recover its posttion. The French retired voluntarily only after information had been received of the failure of General De Paladines to force back the German army near Orleans.

THE GERMANS PEAR ANOTHER SORTIE.

Military men are confident that the French could have gone entirely through the line of investment had De Paladines' operations been attended with any degree of success. The German leaders here are beginning to display uneasiness. Their line of investment has been weakened by reason of its enlargement, and they express lears of the success of another sortie if the French mass their forces upon any single part of the line.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS DEMANDED. Among the German officers and soldiers at Ver-

sailles and around Paris there is a great demand for tne bombardment of the city. Three councils of war have been held upon the question, but no bombardment has taken place yet.

VON MOLTRE'S FEARS.

It is stated that General Von Moltke fears the organization of large armies in the South of France, which being further away from Versailles than Orleans the Germans will experience more difficulty to reach them than they have to reach the Army of the Loire. General Von Moltke is unwilling to allow the forces under Prince Frederick Charles to advance too far from Paris.

BISMARCK ANXIOUS TO DESTROY THE REPUBLIC. Count Bismarck is pressing energetically forward the political movement to destroy the republican government. He is also said to regard the conclusion of a treaty of peace before long as absolutely necessary, and to effect both objects is ready to enter into a coalition with the Emperor Napoleon or with any other Power willing and able to make

OPERATIONS ON THE LOIRE.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Chauzy Receiving Reinforcements-A General Advance of the French to be Made-A General Dismissed.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 17, 1870. The Germans are retreating all along the valley of

CHAUZY REINFORCED.

The Prussians did not attack General Chauzy yesterday, as was expected. The forces under Chauzy have received heavy reinforcements. A SIMULTANEOUS ADVANCE PLANNED.

It is understood now that the four generals commanding the main divisions of the Army of the Loire, viz .:- Chauzy, Bourbaki, Jaures and Jawreziderry have concerted plans for a simultaneous advance, all having been largely reinforced.

A FRENCH GENERAL DISMISSED.

The French government has dismissed General Sol from the service. The charge against him was that he hastily abandoned Tours, leaving behind guns and other material of war, though no enemy had appeared near the city.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD

Gambetta With the Army-Germans Concen trating Near Yvetot-Uhrich's and Bazaine's Surrenders to be Investigated-Grand Re-

RORDEAUX Dec 17 1870 M. Gambetta is still with the Army of the Loire. GERMANS CONCENTRATING TO ATTACK HAVRE.

The national forces in the North have gained fresh advantages. The Prussians now appear to be concentrating near Yvetôt to attack Havre. The latter place has 350 cannon and a strong garrison, and will be defended to the last.

UHRICH'S AND BAZAINE'S SURRENDERS TO BE IN-VESTIGATED.

surrender their posts, has ordered by decree an inquiry into the capitulation of Strasbourg and Metz. As regards General Uhrich this proceeding is a mere matter of form; but in Bazaine's case the investigation will be a serious affair.

GRAND REVIEW OF TROOPS.

Another grand review was held here to-day of the new troops going to the front. The men gave enthusiastic shouts of "Vive la Republique" as they marched past the hotel of the Ministry.

The French Driven From Vendome-Prussian Success Near Longeau-Gunboats Cruising Between Havre and Cherhourg.

LONDON, Dec. 18, 1870. A telegram from Berlin dated yesterday (Dec. 17) reports that the French were driven from Vendome

PRUSSIAN SUCCESS NEAR LONGEAU. A telegram from Dijon dated on the 17th inst., via Berlin, reports that the Prussians attacked the French near Longeau and drove them into the fortress. The French lost two hundred men.

CRUISING BETWEEN CHERROURG AND HAVRE. French gunboats are cruising between Cherbourg and Havre. No Prussians have appeared near

WAR FACTS AND INCIDENTS.

In the Camp, the Cabinet and the Press.

BISMARCK AND THE TELEGRAPH SYSTEM. The Versalites correspondent of the London News says that the quarters of the North German Chancellor in Versailles may be viewed as the foremost telegraph office in the world. Thence run the wires by which all Germany, and through Germany all Europe and America may be moved. "An unpretending house in the Rue de Provence has a sentry at the gate, and a North German tricolor displayed above the garden wall. This house is the telegraph onice. Here is Bismarck quartered, and nere are the wires, late for so many millions of people, attached to the instruments that will flash Bismarck's decree to Berlin or Hamburg, to London or Constantinopic. The telegraph office in the Rue de Provence is truly the foremost of its kind. You may watch very late before you see the lights extinguished in Bismarck's quarters. He is not one of those model "early-to-bed" people who are the delignt of teachers and guardians. The Chancellor's habits are rather a turning of night into day. He is said to do the most of his work when the bulk of the German armies is buried in sumber. Returning home in the evening, he does more by lamplight than most men are able to achieve by daylight and lamplight together." unpretending house in the Rue de Provence

GENERAL WIMPEPEN AT SEDAN. A correspondent writing to the London Times states that when in Sedan, on the 28th uit., he saw the original letter addressed to the Emperor by Wimpflen. Commander-in-Chief of the French army, proposing to force a passage through the Prussian lines. The document was accidentally found after his Majesty's surrender. As it may perhaps, interest many to read the exact words used in making so desperate a proposition, and as they have not hitherto been published in England, he sends the following copy:—

the following copy:—
Sire—Je me decide a forcer la ligne qui se trouve devant
le Gl. Lebrun et le Gl. Ducrot pluiot que d'etre prisonmer
dans la place de Sedan.
Que votre Majeste vienne se mettre au milieu de ses
troupes, qui tiendront a homeeur de lui ouvrir un passage.

DE WIMPFFEN.

A FRENCH OPINION OF PARIS.

The France contains an article entitled, "Sommes-nous perdus?" which forcibly dearmy, commanded by General Ducrot, was scribes the true state of Paris. The writer

says that the condition of the city has not improved in any respect. Something has been done to complete and improve the fortifications, but the Prussians have passed on their works still more rapidly. The provisions too, especially the fresh meat, are being exhausted. Nor is the spirit of the innabitants changed for the better; some are a prey to the most profound discouragement, while others are infatuated enough to imagine that all Europe is gazing at them with admiration. The writer thinks it is night time to put a stop to the proceedings of the loafers on the Boulevards, who think they can carn the character of patriots by standing about in the streets preaching fesistance in the proceedings of the patriots, and charging every one who speaks of peace of an alministical with freasoid. His advice is that all who act thus should be drafted at once into the regular array. Paris alone cannot save nerself. The garrison may be equal to the investing army in numbers, but it is far inferior in discipline, and eyen if the German lines were broken nothing would be galled, for the country is wasted for fifteen mites reand and thin therefore aftern no supplies to the capital. The two questions of real importance are—is there an army in the provinces capable of raising the slege of Paris; and, if so, are there provisions enough in the city to emble it to hold out till it is reheved? If either of these questions must be answered in the negative, the writer earnessly intreasts the authorities not to continue the resistance until Count Bismarck's prophecy is fulfilled. If the provinces leave Paris to ner fate there is no reason why she should sacrifice herself for them. Though she cannot alone change the course of the war, or even continue her resistance with any hope of success, she can still indict severe losses on the Germans, who would therefore at present grant her favorable terms. If a hopeless defence be continued until all her resources are exhausted she will be entirely at their mercy.

THE PRESENT PRENCH REPUBLIC. The Pester Lloyd says:-"We do not believe those are right who consider the events of the last few months a sufficient cause for declaiming about the moral decline of the French nation and the degeneracy of the Latin race. The people are, we believe, pretty nearly what they were eighty years ago, but it seems as if the ideas which have the power of influencing them had suffered a change. The idea of the republic of to-day and the idea of the republic of three generations ago are two very different things. The republic now in practice is only negative; it signifies merely the absence of a sovereign, while eighty years ago it was rich in positive significance, and included everything great and universal which the age produced. The republican form of government, in its naked simplicity, however desirable it may appear to some, could never produce such marveilous effects are to be attributed less to the political aspects of the first republic than to the material and social ideas which it embodied. If the first revolution had done no more than dethrone the dynasty, it had not inscribed on its banners the names of liberty and equality, which were then aew ideas and therefore possessed of a tenfood power, it would not have formed a new era in the history of the world. It would not have left any greater traces than a forcible change of dynasty usually makes on the history of a country. Its greatness consists in the fact that it overthrew, not only a throne, but a social system which had existed for a thousand years, and substituted for an unjust a just form of society. Its unexampled influence over the whole of Europe arose from the fact that the best and most important ideas which it embodied were not inseparably connected with any single form of government, but might be realized in a monarchy as well as a republic. And these ideas, in spite of their immense significance, were expressed in short and simple sentences which every citizen could understand and remember. They were grand and simple, the the copernican system, let us say, and as the latter completely changed the views of mankind as to the construction of the universe, the French revolution introduced a new, popular and easily comprehensible theory of political and social life.

In this fact lay the secret of its unconquerable power. It would be asgreat a mistake to expect the same effects from the proclamation of a republic now set outpose that an exposition of the imovements of the neavenly bodies in our days could produce the same excitement which are springing from the second in the politica negative; it signifies merely the absence of a sovereign, while eighty years ago it was rich in positive significance, and included everything great and uni-

A FRENCH SPECULATOR IN THE CAMP. As a parallel to the contractor for 200,000 uniforms, we met at Lille, says an English writer, a youngster who had disposed, for his principal, of nearly a hundred thousand army shirts to the French govern-ment, at 3f. 55c. each, and had made on a part thereof a bonus of 4,000.

WAR BOOKS AND BOOKMAKERS. A very flood of political pamphlets relating to this war, says a correspondent in Line, mundates the bookstalls of Brussels and Lille, they being published in these two cities chiefly. Two or three are worth review. The well known "L'Homme de Sedan," by Count de la Guerronnière, already in its sixth edition, is now followed by "L'Homme de Metz," from the same pen, and by another "L'Homme de Metz," by Albert Alexandre, teur du Journal la Vérité." Then thece is "L'acte d'Accusation de Bazaine," by H. Nazet and E. A. Spoll (the same writers who, in the feuilleton of the Etote Beige, describe the 'Moselle Campaign'). Another is entitled 'Napoleon III.; qu'avez-vous fait de la France?" "Republique ou Monarchie," by Amedée Deroide, is a deduction in faver of the former, from the facts of the present war. The "Réponse d'un Allemand à M. Victor Hugo" (anonymous) seems hardly worth while as far as the question turns on Paris chiefly, and for the rest the author appears quite as passionate an extremist as Hugo himself. "La Chouannerie en 1870" and "Etudes Militaires," by Jules Labbé, are hints and argumeats on the organization for the guerilia war. "Descriptions des Fortifications de Paris," by L. Vandeveide, leaves one in doubt whether 'tis simply a good-natured attempt to satisfy a legitimate curiosity or an attempt at warning against the probable German plan of attack. There are yet others; but I have, I suppose, strained your readers' patience enough for a day. d'Accusation de Bazaine," by H. Nazet and

THE GERMAN HOSPITAL IN THE PALACE OF VER-The North German Gazette gives an account of the military hospital at Versailles. The wounded are placed in the picture galleries, the large winlows of which are opened so that the air is kept pure. Every patient has a bed, with one or two mattresses, two blankets and clean sheets. The body linen and sheets have often, from the nature of the wounds, to be changed daily, and in five weeks 7,946 articles have had to be washed, without reckoning a large number of bandages, and 366 mattresses. The Gatterie des Batailles is devoted to the medicines and the thousand other devoted to the medicines and the thousand other requisites. The food is prepared in two kitchens in different wings of the palace, in order to expedite its passage to the hospital rooms. Besides the usual diet of meat, white bread, and wine, ham, sausage, fruit, champagne, &c., are provided for the severely wounded. The fruit is supplied by the palace gardens, and the champagne is the gift of the King of Prussia, who daily sends orderlies with newspapers, and frequently delicacies. The King and the Crown Prince often visit the convalescent. Those not confined to their beas can walk out on the beautiful terrace, and even the bedridden are placed there when the weather permits, in order to there when the weather permits, in order to strengthen body and mind by the splendid pros-pects. Smoking, newspaper reading and letter writing go on, nor are friendly visits and religious conversation wanting, while divine service is fre-quently held in the large apartments.

The story of the Neue Frei Presse that the Germans, on taking possession of Metz, found in that A Swiss paper, the Luzerner Zeitung, recently published a pretended despatch from Count Bismarck to the North German Ambassador in Flor-nce regarding the position of the Pope. No such locument ever emanated from the Federal Chan-

the Reichstag, besides voting the necessary supplies for carrying on the war, will have to deliberate on the reception of those South German States which have amounced their readiness to enter the North German Confederation. We learn from the Provinzial-Correspondenz that

German Confederation.

From the day of the capitulation of Metz, when 173,000 French surrendered, till the 12th of November, or in about two weeks, the German armies made 14,000 more French solders prisoners of war. Of these, 2,400 were taken in Schlettstadt, 220 in Fort Mortner, 5,000 in New Breisach, 1,400 at Bourget, about 4,100 at Verdum, including two generals, eleven staff emeers and 150 subaltern omcers; 302 at Monterau and 300 at Bretenay and in other skirmishes. The pieces of cannon captured in all these adairs amounted to 372.

The Campaign in Central France.

Across the Country-Dangers-Fired On-Among the Francs-Tireurs-Who They Are and What They Are - With Garibaldi's Army-Talk with a Garibaldian Officer-Sentiment of the People of Lyons-The Desire for Peace.

STRASBOURG, Province of Alsace, Nov. 22, 1870.

I have just reached here from an unavoidably protracted tour in Central France, after the rudest was experience I have yet encountered since hostilities with Francs-tireurs-surprises, arrests, endless de tays, execrable wet weather, not to mention other ceries of life in a hostile country-would by this time have made me aware that a correspondent mission in search of the news warlike of the day forces him to alight on anything but beds of roses, had I not known that little item before.

LIPE AMONG THE FRANCS-TIREURS is a rather dangerous kind of life, by the way; for, as you have heard, these patriotic gentry just new swarm in every section of France, giving extreme concern and harassment to the Prussian lines and detachments, and earnest anxiety to all civilians juncture. This is the second trip and the second section of the country in which I have had the lot to meet with the small armies of the republic, and to incur narrow escapes from their skirmishing operations; but of course it happens that I am in their way, not they in mine-they are trying to defend their native sell, whereas mere talkers and writers cannot complain if on their errand of picking up the details of the war they meet with innumerabl vexations and get run over rough shod now and then, as I have been, altnough without any malice prepense on the part of the excited warriors.

THE FRENCH LINES NEAR LYONS. I sent you several notes written by the wayside; but I am in ignorance whether you ever received rived on the main line of communication between the Rhine and Paris, I ascertained that the com scarted from the neighborhood of Metz, and that his Royal Highness, now Marshal of Prussia, had set out, with his headquarters, to reinforce General Werder's army and to push a general onslaught or Lyons, it being aimed to crush resistance in that stronghold before it could bud, ripen and produce fruit à la Parisienne. With the view to get up at the front of the projected siege operations in time to witness the first preparations and engagements, determined to push on ahead with the vanguard of Prince Frederick's army, composed of Werder's men, leaving the heavy columns to come up with their bulky ambulances in the usual less rapid man-

THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN when I left to go forward, and the one on which based my mevements. I need scarcely add just here that by the time I was at my end of the rope, or almost jam up on Lyons, the Prince's army was nowhere in my rear, but had changed front to its right flank and oblique from Troves via Fontainebleau towards Orleans, in consequence of the victory gained by General Paladines at Baccon the 9th inst. The Prince divided his 80,000 men in three corps and launched them separately by forced marches in the most threatened direction with the usual Prussian energy and decision; and, perhaps before you receive this letter, you will have heard that he ha given the hand to Von der Tann and shattered the

His troops, I am convinced, are capable of giving severe shock to any force they may encounter a severe shock to any force they may encounter; and I am disposed to believe, even from what I hear from the French themselves, that neither the mobiliers nor the national guardsmen anywhere can withstand him. At present writing we do not hear that the Prince has been engaged. I nope to be present when he is. True, we were led to believe by the despatch of King Whilam of the 18th inst., that the whole French army had been defeated at Dreux; but that despatch turns out to have alluded to a very small skirmish which took place at that point. By the way, that vinage was very near to Versailles to be occupied by a French armed force; and I hear that Versailles got a considerable scare for its new royalty.

Across the Country.

AGROSS THE COUNTRY.

I moved down across country and by the nearest rettes to the neighborhood of Dijon and Besançon. It was along his part of my travels that I encountered the detachments of Francs-tircurs in their most threatening at this case. most threatening attitute, as they were in search of a Prussian te fire upon at almost every step. They were constantly causing alarms, and once again, while going along the main route peacefully, my march was suddenly arrested by a dropping fire directed from out a thick wood upon the soldiers, of whose perils I had to take that share falling to me from being in their company. Fortunately, the soldiers were sufficiently numerous to beat the wood in every direction, and to prevent a very long continuance of the fire, which, while it lasted, consisted of

thauance of the fire, which, while it lasted, consisted of

A SHOWER OF BULLETS,
rather thicker and heavier than agreeable. Without any damages, but with loud oaths from the soldiers, the free shooters took to their heels, and were out of sight and hearing in a trice. They numbered about twenty or thirty, as far as could be made out; they nred very excitedly and hastily, but yet we had their balls whizzing about our ears audioly enough, some siriking at a proximity of a few feet from us. The surprise was so sudden that we considered ourselves lucky with such a narrow escape. The soldiers, of course, fired back wildly on the first impuise; but they soon went into the wood to search for their invisible enemies, without, however, finding them. Such is the

BISK OF MARCHING ON PERIOR ROUTES
now; nor did such a procedure on the part of the people of the country give as a very lively feeling of security for continuing the march. But we were in the midst of them, and going forward was not worse than going back, even supposing that our observed nours had not lain in the front.

the most of them, and going forward was not worse than going back, even supposing that our objective points had not lain in the front. A part of the way I proceeded without the accompaniment of troops, and then, again, I was beset by the inevitable guardians of the roads and forests. But barring the delay caused I must say that when I was brought into contact with the men of the blue blueses.

AMONG THE FRANCS-TIREURS,
I had not to complain of their treatment after they
had ascertained my nationality and had secured
proof of the peaceful mission upon which I dared to
be roaming about their sacred sell. They were lively
always after that, and chatted freely, being very
always to hear the news in general, and of the

had ascertained my nationality and had secured proof of the peaceful mission upon which I dared to be roaming about their sacred sell. They were lively always after that, and chatted freely, being very anxious to hear the news in general, and of the whereabouts of their enemy's columns in particular. Such questions I had to be on my guard to avoid, for several good reasons, and they were never rude in pressing them after my stating squarely the position in which I was placed. They seemed intelligent; most of them, with good manners, were ignorant, I found, of the art of reading and writing with propriety or impropriety. [There is the victory which France will have to gain—education of all her children, before she can ever be again strong.] Some of the sign military; but most of those I met alone on the road were isolated cases in blue blouses, bearing arms in their hands. They belonged to the working classes, but there was no other work but to hunt Prussians and no emperor to prevent their having weapons.

SPIRIT UNDAINTED.

Many such did I pass, as well as villages, where the inhabitants were on the quit vice for the invaders, and where all the actables and drinkables were far from being exhausted. In fact, I found that the nearer I reached towards the South, towards Lyons, the more plentiful were provisions, the more prosperous the look, the less damage and frightful appearance of war. Few or no invaders were the cause of it all. The whole region I travelled over seemed a land of plenty—of wine, fruit, bread and meat—by the side of desolated East France and the battered environs of Paris and Versallies—so late my sojourning places. Wherever I came across the detachments of German troops on the wayside or stopping in the villages, there I was sure to discover them feasiing—not hasting of merely gnawing a bone, but living off such fat of the land as they had not seen since their entry on French soil. Lyons and South France are justly looked forward to by the Tentons as being the happy land of Canaan. Whether th

lars on the way to attack Lyons. I had no difficulty

CROSSING INTO THE GARIBALDIAN LINES,

CROSSING INTO THE GARIBALDIAN LINES.

which were found very slim and very poorly quartered. Garibaid's headquarters were in Dole; but his force, amounting perhaps to 4,000 men of all colors and nationalities (principally Italians and Spaniards), was scattered around loose over an extended line, picketing at this village and at that. The men seemed poorly esuipped and scantily clad, complaining of the weather and the cold nights just set in the earnest. The General himself being on the wing I was unable to have a chat with him, as I would have liked to have a chat with him, as I would have liked to have a chat with him, as I still know the old fellow to be extravagant in his red ideas, I still know that occasionally he seems to have an institute perception of the truth, which enables him to give on things and men what may be termed the common sense view. I feel sure that he would have told me some truths about the nature and the prospects of these French of to-day, for he has studied them, and, with all his impracticable fancies, he is a man of observation.

Garibaldi's sons.

I, however, saw his sons—both serving under him. Reliettl, the younger, twenty-five, is a general, and a soldier of decided prestige and talent. He wins his way and is capable of doing something. According to the telegram from Tours he has just captured and defeated soo Prussians at Chatillon. I have reason to believe that this achievement is exaggrated, for his force is slim; but he could act if he had the men. He is much liked by his followers. Menotti, the elder, thirty-three, is also popular and amable, but rather more so than taleated. He is classed as "not much." All the Garibaidians have been made citizens by the republic, and Gambetta has made Garibaidia a general of the French army. I renewed my acquaintance with many of the Garibaidian warriors who went through the campaign of Sicily. I may resume their sentiments by condensing the statements made to me by one of the General's chief staff officers, a colonel. He said:—"We are hav

of Sicily. I may resume their sentiments by condensing the statements made to me by one of the General's chief staff officers, a colonel. He said:—"We are having

A ROUGH TIME

of it, on account of the weather. Besides, we have nothing, and there seems to be no organization to be expected from Tours, where all is confusion, as hereabouts. We have to shift for ourselves. There is a certain jeaiousy in regard to us all, and the General is not seconded at all by the French officers. But no matter. We hope for the best, and, at all events, we hight for our principles, for the universal republic, for humanity. We are not lighting here merely for this poor French nation, deserving of the pity and help of all nations—of your republic, of England, of that very litaly whose king has outlawed us, and wno goes shamefully to the theatre every night to pass away the time while our sister nation bleeds! What kind of civilization or humanity is this that allows France to be struck down in this manner? No, sir, the idea of humanity does not exist in this nimeteenth century, with all its boastings. I say it is not understood properly, even supposing that it has entered into the heads and hearts of mes. Just look at the egotism of the peoples and their governments. Yes, there are individuals who have suffered, really suffered, and they understand what the word humanity should mean—akind, brotherly, fellow feeling—but they are few. I have had five campaigns. I was captured by the Bourbon troops; I was weak, they were strong and subjected me to every indignity. I was thrust into one of those cells at Gaeta, where prisoners had nothing to eat but a smail crust of bread, ambliffith, vermin and rats, where many died of starvation, and where some became old men in a few weeks, owing to the tortures inflicted. I was visited one day by the Queen of Naples in her tour of inspection at the establishment. The guardian chamber of the propersor of men, for my principles had placed me in prison, out as a woman who had displayed a good heart.

As for the Santo Padre (the Holy Father, the Pope), he is now the happiest man in the world. That the Florentine government has taken things of his hands, he drinks, eas and waiks about quietly, secure in his occupation at the Vatican; he is much better off now, personally, and it is only Antonelli and the Jesuits who are raging. Here we have had something to do with the Jesuits and the prests and they are all down on us. We have shut them up in several places and they are all cursing us and working against us. It asionishes us to see what an immense influence they have over the people here. The French are far more priest-ridden than the Italians. At present the priests are doing more harm to the country than the Prussians. Their bishops and archishops all work for the Pope. They send him interes of consolence and encouragement from eminent Frenchmen, and are collecting all the money they can to ald in recuperating the temperal power—money which should go for the properal power—money which should go for strong measures against objects which should go for the properal power—money which should go for the properation of th

of the nation.

THE WHOLE PEOPLE ARE FOR PEACE.

Out of 30,000 inhabitants in Lyons 20,000 at least are of our way of thinking. You ask if there is a real, serious desire on the part of the French people of the South to conquer or die in the national defence. No, because there is this general sentiment, that there is no leader capable of driving out the Germans. We have plenty of everything; as yet nothing is lacking. Of course business is at a standard standard of the commerce and manufactures are all stall. Our slik commerce and manufactures are all still. Our silk commerce and manufactures are all down pretty much; perhaps there is scarcely one-eighth of our silk trade remaining. There are about

down pretty much; perhaps there is scarcely oneeighth of our silk trade remaining. There are about
ten large dealers and manufacturers who stil keep
up work for the large supply sont to America and
England; but all the small try, who employed some
four or five hendred workmen only, have shot up
shop. The army at Lyons bears the name of "The
Army of the South," and is 50,000 strong, and is
commanded by a new general just sent from Tours.
The first one sent us was not agreeable to the tastes
of our municipal council, who removed him. But
generals and discipline are lacking; arms are plentilul; many have been received from America, and
give great satisfaction to all. The men are charmed
with these perfected weapons.

WHAT NOW EXCITES ALL MINDS
is the attitude of Russia. A child could have seen
that Russia would not lose her opportunity as soon
as France should be crusned. We called upon
England to help her natural ally three months ago.
We all plainly saw it and told the English so at the
beginning of the war. Perhaps now it is too late
for England to save herself, and she with have to
suffer too. Yet cound she join in and help us now,
the reststance in France would still be long and
serious. Our disasters have discouraged the nation
all the more because it has been made to feel so
isolated by the action of England. We are all waiting to see what England will do. This place is perfectly quiet. Belfort and one or two other fortresses, such as Montmedy and Mezieres, are besieged
and must give up soon. The sentiment of the
citizens of Strasbourg bears still a decided French
bas in sympathy; yesterday one of them chalked and must give up soon. The sentiment of the citizens of Strasbourg bears still a decidea French bias in sympathy; vesterday one of them chalked on the walls that Trochu had sortled with 100,000 men and billed 8,000 Prussians and spiked 120 siege

LUXEMBOURG

British Agitation Over the Continental Diplomacy.

The Nation Humiliated by the Prussian Policy Towards the Grand Duchy-Premier Gladstone's Cabinet at the Crisis of Its Ministerial Existence-Russian Definition of the Situation

ENGLISH DIPLOMACY.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Bismarck Demands a Grand National Dimculty-The Nation Humiliated-A Change of Cabinet Imminent.

The reported submission of the English government to Bismarck's overbearing demands relative to the Luxembourg question and the territorial future of the Duchy intensifies the feeling of indignation which prevails generally against the Gladstone Ministry.

Earl Granville opposed, it is said, this last act of

The Standard newspaper (a Tory organ) deciares that the ministerial course of the "peace party" completes England's abdication of her position as a leading European Power. The Ministry is accused of cowardice in refusing

to publish Count Bismarck's letter or their own executive reply thereto. It is anticipated that a most violent attack will be

made on the Cabinet immediately after the meeting of Parliament.

The downfall of Gladstone's Ministry is regarded is imminent,

THE RUSSO-EUROPEAN UKASE.

What Holland "Must" Do and What Prussia May Do-Defluition by the Czar.

BERLIN, Dec. 17, 1870.

Russia, in reply to the Prussian note in regard to Luxembourg, says the King of Holland must disprove the charges brought against the Duchy or give guarantees that its obligations of neutrality shall not be violated again.

If, however, the charges alleged are proved, Prussia is justified in annexing the territory."

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

The Up Town Travel Conundrum.

Statistical and Financial Reasons for Its Quick Solution-Movements in Brooklyn-The Extension of Flatbush Avenue.

approaching period of expected activity is that of up town travel. Rapid transit from end to end of the island is the great desideratum at this time, and, in fact, a vital necessity, in connection with the growth of New York and the support of the great real interests belonging to the metropolitas district, THE ARGUMENT

in support of this position is neither new nor mis understood by those likely to be affected by the hoped for result; but its leading points, as succinctly arranged by an advocate of one of the proposed methods of relief is worth repetition. STATISTICS.

From 1800 to 1800 the established ratio of increase in population was a fraction over 28 per cent for every five years. This ratio would have given, in 1870, a population of 1,334,073, an increase for the decade of 520,404, and one-quarter of which equals 130,101. The population of 1860 was 813,669, and in 1870 it

was 926,341, an increase of only 112,672, being 17,409 less than one-quarter of what it ought to have been, and showing an actual loss of 407,782 growth of the city. Again, from 1850 to 1860 the ratio of increase was

57.83, and from 1860 to 1870 it was only 13.84 per cent, when it ought to have been 63.68 per cent, showing an actual loss of 50.14 per cent. A loss of three-quarters would have shown a foss of 47.98

The facts prove that since 1840 the growth of the city has been above Fourteenth street, and the 107,132 lost population was lost to that section, and if such loss had not taken place there would not now remain a single vacant lot below 155th street. This decrease of population resulted in the loss in value of the taxable property on the upper part of the island to an amount exceeding \$500,000,000, a tax on which of only two and a half per cent would have produced a yearly revenue to the city of

This depreciation in the value of property, together with other evils and injuries to life, health and finan-

with other evils and injuries to life, health and financial prosperity, has been caused by the WANT OF ADEQUATE MEANS FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF TRADE AND TRAVEL. between the upper and lower limits of New York. The facts show that the value of property depends upon the distance its occupant is competied to travel to his place of business; and that distance is not measured by miles, but the time and convenience of the transit. The time required to travel from Hariem is over two hours, while that from Elizabeth, N. J.—just twice the distance—is only fifty minutes.

For this reason, under the present condition of the means of travel.

Elizabeth, N. J.—just twice the distance—is only fifty minutes.

For this reason, under the present condition of the means of travel, the intrinsic value of property in Elizabeth is more than double that in Harlem. The increase of population at Harlem, increasing the number of passengers, would lengthen the time of travel, add to its inconvenience, and thus depreciate the value of the real estate, unless the facilities for transportation were enlarged at the same time.

facilities for transportation were enlarged at the same time.

The facts show that the property in the lower part of Westchester and the upper part of New York must continue to depreciate in value, year by year, with an increasing ratio of decline, corresponding with the means provided for the accommonation of travel to the localities adjacent to the lower part of the city.

the city.
To illustrate:—Elizabeth will increase in population as it becomes more convenient to the business centre of New York, while Harlem will decline in the ratio of the time and difficulty of travel to that

It is generally understood in real estate circles that

that

THE LEGISLATURE.

during its next session, will address itself actively to the solution of this problem. The various projectors who have schemes on hand that are certain to succeed, each one thinking his the best and the others either too expensive or impracticable, are either "laying pipe" or endeavoring to "manufacture public opinion" so as to obtain control of the Legislature. One thing is certain—the ring is pledged to put in operation some practicable scheme that will not take too long or require too much money to carry out. The members are loaded up with uptown property, and are still buying, and their interests are involved in such successful action. Present indications point to a modification of the plans and an extension of the charter of the Central Underground Railroad Company as the means whereby the great question will be satisfactorily solved.

IN BROOKLYN THE LEGISLATURE.

means whereby the great question will be satisfactorily solved.

IN BROOKLYN
there was an equal awakening of interest in respect to the future of the real estate market as we have noticed in New York. The programme of operations for the coming spring is an extensive one, and if it only draws promises to create considerable excitement. Some transactions on a large scale are reported recently, but without particulars; hence we prefer to pass them over. The long agitated EXTENSION OF PLATEUSH AVENUE is expected to go through the Legislature positively this session, and real estate has been quite active for some time past along the line of the expected in-provement. Continued in a straight line, which is, we believe, the intention, the new avenue will terminate at the junction of Adams and Sands streets, or at the contemplated entrance to the bridge, furnishing a straight road from New York to Prospect Park. The intermediate course will take in the corners of Willoughby and Pijnce streets, Myrtle avenue and Gold street, Jay and Concord and Nassau and Pearl streets.

Among the buildings to be demolished in this Haussmannizing work will be the school house of St. James' parish, on Jay street, and the Bishop's real dence, nearly opposite.